FORT WORTH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Publishers and Proprietors. Office: Corner Fifth and Rusk Streets,

FORT WORTH. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PAID. Daily and Sunday, one year
Daily and Sunday, six months...... Wednesday and Friday 500 lay GAZETTE. (16 to 24 pages), 1 yr 200 Sunday GAZETTE, GEPAGEST, one year 1 to Weekly GAZETTE, GEPAGEST, one year 1 to y carrier in the city and suburbs, 25 cents 2

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EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE, 48 Tribune Building, New York, WISPERN BUSINESS OFFICE, 809 The Gookery, Chicago, III.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of The GAZETE should be handed in before So clock Saturday evening. Advertisers will consult their own intricet, as well as our convenience, by heading this raggestion, as we cannot guarantee the insertion of advertisements received after that hour.

210 REWARD.

The Democrat Publishing commany will pay be sum of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of mybody stratbur to bers from the residences or Mose of substributes.

TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms

TO THE PUBLIC.

The only traveling persons, male or female, at present authorized to receive and receive for subscriptions. In Tail CAZETTS are C. T. Heran, John P. Milboth, J. H. Barbee, C. F. Bewiey, W. S. Marchinan, Mrs. Minous Ross, Mrs. C. B. Bargh, W. T. Royster, L. Callborn, Mrs. Anne Shapard and Airs. M. J. Roberts. The public are carrieded not to pay money to any other person representing them-selves as traveling agents of this paper, as all ofore is seed to any other person DEMOCRAT PUBLISHESS COMPANY.

HAS George Clark got the grippe?

Or has he lost his grip? Which? THE earth is green with the growing erops, that will being to Texas mil-

lions of dollars this year. Sparsu poetry will be Inserted in THE GAZHTER at the usual rates per

line. Special rates for preferred position. Pay at the counter. A SURE care for the grippe is said to

be asafartida. So is strychine, if taken in big doses, and it has the advantage of promptness as against asafeetida. It also has other advantages.

THERE are many things to think about, these days. One of them is this: If Tarrant county is densely settled, the people in the county will make business for the people in the city.

Some men are very sensitive. A Texas postmaster has committed suicide because he was indicted for stealing 40 cents.-[Atlanta Constitution. Don't you suppose even a Texas man can feel shame?

ANOTHER Italian outrage has been resented with proper spirit by our independent weekingmen. Twenty of them applied at a Kansas City packinghouse and offered to work for a dollar a day. The dollar-and-a-half-a-day erowd assaulted and ran them off. Down with the Mafia!

AMONG other accomplishments which a New York instructress imparts to her young lady pupils is that of going up stairs gracefully. But in coming down stairs she will never, never be able to invest them with the grace acquired by taking the bannister and coming down with a headlong rush.

WHILE "choice Texas" wheat is quoted by our millers at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel, Panhandle wheat is held at \$1.15. The Panhandle is the coming wheat field of the Southwest. There are millions of acres of land there, now to be had for \$2 to \$5 an acre, that will | parilla.

raise more wheat to the acre than the best lands of Illinois, Missouri or Kansas, and of as good quality, and the Texas market is from 5 to 15 cents better than the Chicago or St. Louis markets. Inside of five years Texas will be classed among the great wheatgrowing states, and the milling industry will be one of the most important in the state. Keep your eye on the Panhandle.

THE purchase, by agents of Chicago packers, of 80,000 head of Texas cattle for \$2,000,000, as related in dispatches to THE GAZTTE, is one of the largest purchases of cattle since the great boom days of 1882 and 1883. If the figures reported are correct, the cattle must have averaged \$25 a head. That is a big price for Texas cattle on the ranch, or delivered at the nearest shipping point, and means about \$32 a head in Chicago. Picked steers are worth all of that price, but in as large a purchase as 80,000 cattle there would likely be a great many heifers and young stock, which could not reasonably be worth more than \$20, and the best of the lot must have gone up to \$40 or more, to make an average of \$25 for the entire

And still the tide is rising.

Very unjustly the Southern people and the Southern press are both sometimes charged with utterances for which they are not responsible. Not long since the Texas legislature held a memorial exercise at Austin on the occasion of the receipt of a at Austin on the occasion of the receipt of a picture of Jefferson Davis. The New York Tribune criticised some of the remarks of the speakers, and justly held them respon-sible for reviving sectional issues. A reader of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News-paper from Dallas, Tex., writes a letter in which he begs that the people of the North will not be misled by the violence of a few of the hot heads of the South. He incloses a the not heads of the South. He incloses a dipping from the Fort Worth GAZETTE to wrove that the majority of the Southern peo-de are willing to let the record of the past e forgotten, and to forgive and forget. He sks us to quote The GAZETTE's article, but we have room only for a few passages well worth the attention of our readers in every perions of the Func. The GAZETTE which ection of the Union. THE GAZETTE, which is a representative paper of Texas, says:

"If we to-day are living in 1891 we should be honest and fight Northern capital, Northern minigration. Northern merchants, as we did in 1861; and, to be consistent, we should applicate the Northern bloody shirter. If we to-day are living in 1861 we should legislate for the present and avoid speech that gives the lie to our honesty. There need he no studiffication, but there was demand for a barrale of what we were and no demand for a parade of what we were and the honesty that moved us thirty years ago at us be honest now, and either invite perfecand reconciliation in good faith, or repe id proclaim our own dishonesty in profess what we do not feel. THE GAZETTE is thern in blood and bone. It believes the outhern in blood and bone. It believes the outh was right, and demands that history be South was right, and demands that history be frue; but the South has accepted defeat and Union, and should be honest in it daily invitation to the North. The country wants no Northern or Southern history, but at rue history—whether the picture shows Yankee bayonets in rebol backs, or rebel bayonets in Yankee bayonets in rebol backs, or rebel bayonets in Yankee bayonets for the Gazarrie does assure the Texas senate, from a personal experience, that the rebs could get over ground when tecessary at a speed to make the Texas mule excel rabult blush. If Yankees only ran, why did the South sourceder? But this is wain preaching. The true manhe of of the South is best exemplified in honest utterance and loyalty to the Union. The South has professed that loyalty and should be homest. The South is honest, and if Southern politicians doubt it and go on rating in the ashes of a dead past, they will be sent to join ingails of the North and Hampton of the South, "Frank Leedle's Illustrated News paper, April 4, 1891.

No Division Among the People

Kansas Citt, Mo., April 2.—The ex-Con-federate social and benevolent association wired the following to Secretary Blaine: "We, the ex-Confederate social and benevolent association of Kansas City, Mo., ex-press the hope that in your official dealings with the Italian government it will not be forgotten that the form of our government is entirely satisfactory to the people who made it, and that as to maintaining the integrity, honor and dignity of the govern-ment there is no division of opinion among its people."

Special to the Gazette. New York, April 4 .- An afternoon paper contains an interview with Prime Minister Di Rudini of Italy, in which he says he purbored none but the most friendly sentiats toward the United States urbed by the action which he felt called much by the action which he felt called non to take as representative of the Italian sopie. Upon being officially made ac-mitted with the New Orleans affair, and a position which Blaine was obliged to the matter, he said that he had no

PUSHING ANY DEMANDS

and was content with having taken one ositive step as a protest against what he was led to believe at the time was a neglect the part of the United States governon the part of the United States govern-ment to protect the lives of the Hailan cit-zens in America under provisions of the treaty. He expressed himself as aware that to do anything more at this juncture would be a grave error on his part, as he has perfect confidence in

THE SINCERITY AND JUSTICE of the United States government. Finally he said: "I shall now simply wait for further details of the New Orleans affair, the characters of the slain men, of the he intentions of the United States governnent, but whatever these may be I am ulte sure that a settlement thoroughly sat-factory to both parties will be found, and friendship which binds the two nations will remain unalterable and secure."

AGRICULTURAL METEOROLOGY.

Resolution Adopted by the Board of Trade of Vernon.

Special to the Gazette. VERNON, TEX., April 1.—Monday after-noon the directors of the Vernon Board of Trade held a call meeting in the city hall. Among the deliberations of that body the following resolution was enthusiastically ing resolution was enthusiastically

Resolved, that we demand the establishacht of a department of agricultural me-ocology at Washington, D. C., in connec-ion with the weather bureau, for the purpose of giving the producers the earliest possible information of the effects of the weather on the crop products of the world; to make a special study of the effects of the weather on plant life, and to discover, if possible, the cause of drouths, excessive grainfulls, dangerous storms and other sudainfalls, dangerous storms and other sud en changes in the weather, in order that one-range forecasts may be made, and hat Professor W. T. Foster of St. Joseph. do., be placed in charge of said depart-ment. R. B. Gant, President. J. R. Rothman, Secretary.

WILL REACT ON ITALY.

Senator Washburn Refers to the Americaus Who Visit Italy.

New York, April 7 .- Senator Washburn says: "Italy made a mistake which will react on her. Americans go there in thousands every year and spend millions of dollars in travel, and art and other lux-uries which that country has to offer as a business proposition. Italy's action was also a mistake, in that it will react on the talians in this country. They were none oo popular before. Senator Washburn and his wife sail for

Liverpool on Wedn three or four months. Wednesday, to be absent

Every tissue of the body, every bone, muscle and organ, is made stronger and more healthful by the use of Hood's Sarsa

A FEE MUST BE PAID

The House Decides That Aspiring Young Men

MUST PAY FORTHEIR TRAINING

The Tyler Gentlemen Deny the Reports Accredited to Them Concerning

The International and Great Northern Investigating Committee Appointments. Jester's Public School Resolution Engrossed-House Bill No. 77.

The Tyler Gentlemen Deny the Report.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, Tex., April 7.-Representative Lindsey has received letters from the Tyler gentlemen, accused of saying on their return to their home last week that they had assurances that certain gentlemen would not be put upon the investigating committee to inquire into the International receivership, denying in toto that they had been so silly as to make any such ridicu-lous statements as were attributed to them.

MUST PAY A FEE.

Aspiring Young Men Who Want to Be Lawyers and Doctors, the House Says.

pecial to the Gazette. AUSTIN, TEX., April 7.—Riddle's amend-ment to the appropriation bill reducing the fee fixed therein to be paid by the law stuents at the university from \$100 to \$10, the e charged academies, called forth an in-resting discussion between those who beeved in taxing the people at large for the urpose of making lawyers and doctors and

nese who opposed it. Sellman thought the fee of \$100 was a wrongful discrimination against law stu-dents, whose training should be as free us that of those in the academy department. Perry earnestly opposed the amendment, holding that the state had no business edu-cating lawyers and doctors. It did its duty when it furnished and equipped a college

for their training.

O'Brien replied to those sentiments, and Dawson rebelled against them, contending that the poor young men of the state who want to be lawyers would be shut out of the university by the fee proposed to be charged. Curry thought that if lawyers were to be educated free and furnished with diplomas, which are called their extent in trade." young are called their 'stock in trade," young men at the Agricultural and Mechanical college should be given farms as their

stocks in trade" when leaving that institution.
Gresham argued that a fee should be charged, as it is in all similar institutions, for their maintenance. The sum of \$100 was a maximum figure beyond which the board of regents may not go in charging a

to ard of regents may not go in charging a fee. It might be much less than that. Terrell spoke at length, defending his position on the question of education. He would give an elementary training to all, and would have academies for the higher education of those able to take it, and a university for the graduates of the academies. He did not favor the scheme of giv-ing an academy training to children of the masses, as it could only result in education them out of their proper sphere, and pro-viding elements that in the future will pester the state. He opposed the free training by the state of young men in the

rofessions, Objections had frequently been made by the people, and to persist in it would en-danger the university itself.

The discussion, which consumed the morning session, killed Riddle's amendment, and the young men who want to be lawyers and doctors must pay a fee for

JESTER'S RESOLUTION

their professional training.

For Appropriating from the Permanent to the Public School Fund Engrossed. Special to the Gazette.

Austin, Tex., April 7.—In explaining the eaning and significance of his joint resolution to-day for appropriating 1 per cent annually of the permanent school fund to maintaining the public schools. Jester the permanent fund of sists of, cash \$500,000, county bonds \$2.622, 620, state bonds \$2.148,800, land notes \$12. 743,000, railroad bonds \$1,763,817; total \$19. 600,000. To this must be added 22,500,000 acres of school land valued at \$2.50 per acre. or \$56.250,000, making a grand total of about 225,000,000 as the extent of the per-manent school fund. The joint resolution proposes to amend the constitution so as to ermit the appropriation of 1 per cent of this amount or \$750,000 annually to the use of the public schools. The available revenue from this colossal permanent fund was last year \$831.770, or barely enough to maintain the public schools for two months. The sum necessary to maintain the schools longer than two months must be made up by taxation to the extent of \$2,000,000 a year. Partly to relieve the people from taxation and to make present use of the permanent school fund the proposition of Mr. Jester is made. The appropriation of 1 per cent will not, is claimed, make any actual reduction for some years in the permanent fund, as the increase in the value of the school land sexpected to offset the 1 per cent approprintion. Tilson of Hunt assailed the resolution in the manner of a tax, and made the greatest physical effort of his life in denouncing the scheme to break the will of our fathers and despoil posterity of the noble heritage provided for it. Theorator displayed as great solicitude for posterity as though posterity had done wonders for

Jordan, Reynolds, Davis and others opposed the scheme as an unmixed evil.

Browning of Donley regarded the resolution as the most statesmanlike proposition of the session, and held that it should be submitted to the people to pass upon it. Baker of Tom Green favored the res-ciution and deprecated the oratorical out-bursts against it on the floor, as better calated for the siums than public forum. culated for the signs than product than the was a matter for the people rather than the decislature to pass upon. The disposition of the school money was a pressing problem

of momentous character that demanded peedy solution. The Gresham bill for investigation of The Gressian bit for investigation of railroads seemed to be out of favor and some other avenue must be sought out for an investment. Why not submit this one of using a portion of it to build up the schools of to-day instead of letting it rust in the treasury vaults to the people before whom it may be discussed, and a

before whom it may be discussed, and a rational conclusion arrived at.

Owsley did not believe that it was good policy to keep ourselves and children in semi-ignorence in order that years hence posterity may have millions to spend in making scholars and educated chumps of all sorts of people. Education, as well as charity, should begin at home, and now, after all, it was a matter for the people to

Curry did not favor the resolution, and maintained that national banks should be displaced by a system of state banks so con stituted as to guarantee the stability of each other, to which banks the school fund may Doggett seconded the idea, and Brown of

Grayson thought it worthless. He favored the resolution and thought it should be submitted to the people. Something had to be done with the school money, and he knew no better way of using it than in educating the children of to-day. The discussion resulted in the engross-ment of the resolution by a big majority.

Substitute House Bill No. 77.

Special to the Gazette. ACTIN, TEX., April 7.—Following is a copy of substitute house bill No 77 relating to the disposition of certain criminal cases

n county courts in vacation: Section 1. When any person charged with a misdemeanor in the county court shall desire to make speedy disposition of his case upon a plea of guilty without the intervention of a jury, the county judge shall be was evidently nimed at the speaker for of the "bear" side.

good enough. Mr. Shaw addressed the haps best told by the caution and timidity tion of a jury, the county judge shall be was evidently nimed at the speaker for of the "bear" side.

HENRY CLEWS.

authorized and permitted to hold a special session of the court to dispose of such cause, and in such case, the court being in session, the county judge may hear and determine such plea of guilty and assess the punishment in like manner as if the defendant had been convicted at a regular term and the same shall be duly entered of record in the minutes of the court, and record in the minutes of the court, and same proceedings shall be had to enforce the judgment as in other cases in the county

THE LAND LEASE BILL.

As It Passed the House Is Satisfactory to the Western Members.

Special to the Gazette. AUSTIN, TRX., April 1.—The land lease bill, championed by Baker of Tom Green, provoked an earnest discussion in the house this morning that reminded members of the this morning that reminded members of the free grass debates of previous sessions. The bill as presented provided for a gradual reclassification of graring lands, with a view to encouraging settlement of the lands and its ultimate withdrawal from the lease system. It permitted the leasing for ten years of all public free school and university lands, except in Andrews, Gaines, Terry, Yoakum and Winkler counties, west of the Pecos, river and between the Colorado and Pecos, south of the Texas and Colorado and Pecos, south of the Texas and Pacific railroad, excepting Concho, McCul-loch, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Tom Green, Howard and Martin counties. All other such lands should be eased for not to exceed five years.

Mr. Browning offered to amend, allowing

no exemption and requiring that no such lands should be leased for a period longer

than five years.

Mr. Brown of Grayson opposed it because it would involve a radical departure from the lease system under which stockmen now use the land and pay a large revenue to the school fund. He contended that the adoption of the amendment would virtually kill the lease system, as valuable leases would not be taken for five years. Mr. Curry and Mr. Williamson also op-

posed the amendment vigorously, and Mr. Baker thought it not advisable unless the house should decide to abandon the lease system altogether. The amendment failed 27 to 54.

As passed the bill limits all leases to five years except of lands west of the Pecos and south of the Texas and Pacific between and south of the Texas and Pacific between the Colorado and Pecos, exempting only the counties of Concho, McCulloch, Coke, Sterling, Glasscock, Midland, Ector, Tom Green, Howard and Martin, these counties coming within the five year limit. The bill provides that all future leases shall be made subject to the right of any

settler to enter upon any part of such grazing land and erect thereon substantial im-provements of the value of \$100 within four months after making his application to pur-chase said land for agricultural purposes. In such cases a pro-rata credit shall be al-lowed the lessee on his next year's rental. In the counties affected by the five-year limitation the lease system is virtually abandoned, as the conditions imposed make it unprofitable, and the result is a virtual reclassification of all the school land north of the Texas and Pacific railroad as well as in the counties mentioned south of it, and a throwing open of the free school and university lands over that wide area as present leases expire to the public for actial settlement.

The bill is entirely satisfactory to the Western members, is mainly due to the efforts and good management of Judge Commissioner McGaughey heartily in-

THE TEXT-BOOK BILL. Opposition to the Conference Report Futile, it Passing 57 to 31.

Special to the Gazette. AUSTIN, THY., April 2 .- When the conference report on the text-book bill came up in the house this afternoon, Brown of Gray-son opposed its adoption because the clause appropriating \$100,000 for the publication of the text books by the state in a given con-tingency was stricken out of the bill. He predicted that if that clause was not re stored we would never have state uniformity, for the reason that the publishers wil never bid for contracts to furnish the books unless the alternative of state publication was put before them. Several gentlemen— McKinney, Rogors, Doggett, Melson and McKinney, Rogers, Doggett, Melson and Rogan of Caldwell—defended the report, some of them ridiculing the appropriation of \$100.000 as a mere bugatelle if state publication should be seriously contemplated.

The opposition to the report was futile, the house adopting it by a vote of 57 to 31.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The House Decides It Wants No More at Present and Postpones Action.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, Tex., April 2 .- A rather lively Abstro. 12x., April 2.—A rather lively discussion arose in the house this afternoon over the senate bill for the creation of two more normal schools for the training of white teachers. Crayton opposed the bill, also Brown of Grayson, who declared that such a double-barrelled project was mischievous, as it continued the policy of scattering state institutions in different sections. and encouraged the log-rolling system prevalent at every session of the legislature by which the treasury is regularly raided. He insisted that there was no call for any more such schools. The Sam Houston school was ample for all purposes.

Mr. Perry spoke earnestly for the bill, showing that the assessed property of the state is valued at \$1,500,000,000, and only \$20,000 a year are spent in the education of Mr. King of Bell and others favored the

Mr. Owsley spoke at length in opposi-tion to the bill, embracing the opportunity to criticise the quality of teachers turned out by the normal schools. He did not much like the normal system, and opposed any further extension of it.

The house decided by a hig majority that t wanted no more normal schools, for the present at least, and killed the bill by an indefinite postponement.

EAST TEXAS VS. WEST TEXAS. Cross-Fire in the House, Caused by Jealousles Existing.

Special to the Gazette. AUSTIN, TEX., April 2 .- During the discussion to-day on the appropriation for the ranger force, a discussion needlessly pro-tracted and generally participated in. Jones of Panola, the watch dog of the house, ridiculed the appropriation for the force, and declared that it would be better to donate to Mexico the robber-infested territory along that border than to pay so much for

c it in order Mr. Browning of Donley thought that the interest of an increased revenue and of the obliteration of the sectional question in the legislature, it would be better to annex East Texas to Arkansas. The legislature would then, he thought, be able to get on with its business unvexed by the jealousies bobbing up eternally between East and West Texas.

In the Swim,

special to the Gazette. Austin, Tex., April 3 .- The governor today signed the Fort Worth city charter.

The senate passed Swayne's abstract bill and the house his title bill, and he is as happy as a boy with his first pair of red-

A THREE HOURS' DISCUSSION. It Was Caused by Shaw Wanting Gerald on the Receivership Committee.

Austra, Tex., April 3.-Quite a lively debate sprung up in the house to-day over Shaw's resolution to put Gerald on the cammittee to investigate the International receivership. The discussion lasted for two or three hours, and was participated in by several members. Although spirited and snice on the part of a few in pirited and spicy on the part of a few, it aded in smoke, the house finally concluding that the committee appointed, consist-ing of McKinney, Brietz and Gresham, was

Special to the Gazette.

omitting Gerald in framing the investigat-

ng committee.

Davis of Falls said that the honor attributed to Judge Gerald for introducing the resolution might have been his two weeks ago, when he was asked by Harry Terry to introduce it, but refused because no sufficient grounds were suggested to

support it.

Brown of Grayson thought that the speaker did right in overlooking Mr. Gerald in framing his committee, as his earnestness in behalf of the solution made him estness in benaif of the solution made him too particular to act on the committee. Mr. Baker of Tom Green said that be-fore going away last Monday Mr. Gerald told him that he wished to be chairmar of the committee, and asked him to mention the fact to Speaker Milner. He (Baker) declined to do that, but saw no good reason why Judge Gerald should not be added to the committee, as the mover in all such

matters is, as a rule, made chairman of the committee to investigate.

Mr. Doggett arose and held up a letter which he said had been written to Senator Johnson by a Tyler friend, and which stated that the Tyler gentleman had returned have with several properties. home with assurance given them at Austin that neither Senator Johnson or Mr. Gerald would be put on the investigating com-The orator did not like that, and thought that somebody must be afraid of

Mr. Gerald. Mr. Gossett thought the speaker did right in ignoring Mr. Gerald, as putting him on the committee would be equivalent to mak-ing the chief prosecutor the judge in a given case. The resolution had the trail of the steering committee over it, any way, and its authorship was unknown. Owsley said that Gerald had him made

chairman of the committee to report what action the house should take on this resolution. He had been treated fairly. There was a point where his chairmanship of the committee should stop. He was an honest man, but the speaker had appointed three of the best and purest men in the house on the investigating committee, and he had therefore done his duty by the house.

Mr. Owsley said that it was intimated around that those who were responsible for the original resolution and wished only to

explode a bomb to do what harm it may to adopt Shaw's resolution. It would, said he be a discourtesy to the speaker, and to the committee which he had appointed. Terrell said that he believed that if Gerald were here and heard all this that he would decline to go on the committee, and that the Rogan resolution should be adopted. Shaw defended his resolution in a vigor-ous manner as a duty which he owed to justice, to his friend Gerald, who had been wrongfully ignored in the framing of the

THE CAPITOL DESERTED.

At Least the Solons and a Number of Friends Took in the Excursion.

Special to the Gazette. Austin, Tex., April 4 .- The capitol wears deserted and lonely aspect to-day, nearly ill the solons went, a few of them to their homes and the remainder on the excursion to Aransas Pass and Corpus Christi. Three coaches were filled by the excur-sionists that left here at 6 o'clock this morning. The coaches were not only filled but packed and crammed with men and women, eager to enjoy the luxury of a free ride to the coast. Several who went to the depot, taking in the situation, returned and blessed themselves every hour of the day since for having gumption enough to stay at home instead of being trampled on and galloped over for the next three days in over-crowded cars. The excursionists will eturn, according to programme, Monday

THE "BULL" SEASON.

APRIL HAS A REPUTATION FOR "BULL" OPERATIONS.

The Outlook Free From Any Threatening Conditions-An Abundance of Money in the East is Promised.

New York, April 4 .- We have now about reached the point on which common ex-pectation has fixed as the beginning of a recovery in the stock market. For some time past, the opinion has been more or ess general that prices have not recovered from the decline incident to the panic to an extent corresponding to the intrinsic merits of many stocks. This feeling has given stay to prices and has kept alive a "bull" stay to prices and has kept alive a "bull" element of some force; but it has been offset by the caution growing out of the ecent crisis, and something has been con-tantly occurring to postpone operations

for a full recovery in values.

The month of April has a traditional reputation for favoring "bull" operations.
It is the time at which currency begins to flow from the interior banks to their New York agents, to rest here until the crops have been harvested and money is needed for marketing them. With a clear prospect of four months of ease in money, this is always regarded as the season most favorable for a "bull" campaign; and it is not clear why the present should be an exception to the rule. It has seemed possible that this accumulation of money might be checked by a liberal exportation of fold; but the present course of the foreign exchanges discourages the expectation of large shipments, for the present at least. In some quarters there has been an apprehension that the after effects of the financial troubles in Brazil and the Argentine Republic might force London to realize upon some of its American securi-ties; but, on the contrary, British investors seem more disposed to buy than to sell our stocks. The serious embarassments of certain large Italian banks have served as another sharp test of the European derangements growing out of the Argentine crisis, but have proved to have no serious consequences in either London or Paris, which has had a wholesome effect in allaying the apprehension of further trouble ing the apprehension of further trouble arising from that source. As it is now six months since the suspension of the Barings revealed the alarming magni-tude of the South American crisis, it seems safe to assume that all the weal spots in that quarter have been probed and that London is now safe against further disturbing consequences, which is a

matter of no small consequence to the future f American investments. So far as respects conditions at home, th outlook, if not positively encouraging, is at least free from any threatening conditions. The railroad situation is improved, if no by any general recovery of rates, least by more moderate counsels among managers, by the absence of reckless cut ting." by moderate gains upon the large gross earnings of last year, and by a more considerate attitude of state legislatures and state commissioners in the granger sections. Any general advance in rates is not to be expected under the present light for-warding of wheat and corn to the East; but it is a good symptom that, notwithstanding this deficiency of grain freight, rates are so steadily maintained. The movement of merchandise, however, is of healthy dimensions; so that although the grain receipts at the seaboard for January and February were 10,000,000 bushels less than for the same months of 1890, yet the general traffic of the roads has exceeded that of a year ago by about 5 per cent. The condition of the winter wheat crop, is, for the most part, unusually encouraging, and the prospects are so far good for getting in the spring crops under good conditions.

Taking the situation as a whole, therefore, there is nothing in it encouraging to selling; while the present range of prices must pe regarded as falling below a fair valuation of stocks upon their intrinsic merits. With no further shocks to confidence to be expected from the after effacts of the recent financial upheaval, i seems reasonable to expect that, with the coming abundance of money, both translent and permanent investors will be forth-coming as buyers. Railroad bonds have advanced much beyond the recovery in stocks, and this disparity may be expected to produce an early advance of the latter. The tone of speculation, though still con-The tone of speculation, the servative is becoming more distinctly hope-ful, and the tendency of the market is per-lane just told by the caution and timidity

WAR ACTIVITY.

Europe Trembling With War Excitement.

EXPELLED FROM BULGARIA.

The Russian Agent at Sofia Compelled to Leave the Country on Account of Threatening Letters to Ferdinand-French Commerce.

London, April 7.—The Alarmist's re-ports, circulated in regard to the political situation, did not have much effect on the continental courses to-day. At the opening the feeling was unsettled, but the markets

closed firm. Warlike Activity. LONDON, April 7 .- Advices received here from several of the principal capitals of Europe show that the political situation on the continent is regarded as serious by the continent is regarded as sections leading statesmen and diplomats. Severa significant moves have been made during the past few days. The action of the Russian authorities in doubling the strength of the Russian forces in Volh gravely discussed in the capitals of

gravely discussed in the capitals of the va-rious countries. The greatest activity re-vails among the troops garrisoning the principal fortified places in France Tetrops are being continually drilled in the troops are being continually drilled in the usual military factics, and in addition they have been subjected to a series of sudden night alarms, betaking the approach of the enemy, in order to test their ability to rap-idly second to self to make the control of the idly respond to a call to repel a fee

Expelled from Bulgaria. Soria, April 7.-M. Sochorakopf, head of the Russian agency here, who was accused of having sent threatening letters to Prince Ferdinand and his mother, Princess Clem-entine, and to M. Grenscoff, minister of for-

Regarded as Threatening. BUDA PESTH, April 7.—Pester Lioyd publishes an article to-day, stating that, according to semi-official news, which has been received from Berlin, the general European situation is regarded in the Ger-

man capital as threaten

Parnell, Are You Married? LONDON, April 7.—The relations of Par-ell and Mrs. O Shen have been rendered more mysterious than ever by recent re ports. No declaration yet has been made by Parnell himself, or by any person authorized to speak for either person con-cerned that they are to be married when a divorce is made absolute. That period is now near at hand, and friends of both are anxious that the ambignous situation should

The various stories concerning the tw parties culminated in a report yesteria that the marriage with Mrs. O Shea, woul not take place, as I arnell had already bee married to another lady. Astronomy married to another lady. Astonishment was increased to-day by the rumor that the ady in question is the daughter of Mrs. O'Shea, and that the marriage took place in secret, because, among other reasons, the young lady was a ward in chancery. The latter story rapidly spread in the lobbies of the house of commons to-day, and is eagerly and variously discussed, but finds few believers.

Commercial Attaches.

Parts, April 7.—The French government will appoint to all its embassies and legations abroad commercial attaches, whose duties will be the study of the commercial rela tions of the country to which they are sen and they will be expected at all times to b ready to make any investigation or answe

FRENCH HONORS.

A Few American Gentlemen Whom the French Government is Chasing Around In Order to Decorate.

Few York, April 7 .- Count Emile De Kenatroy, special envoy of the French gov-ernment, who is instructed to convey crosses of the legion of honor to two distinguished Americans who have been prom-inent in the fight for the copyright law, ar-rived here on Sunday from France by the steamship Lagascogue. Crosses and other similar decorations are usually bestowed through consuls of countries conferring honors, but in this instance the French government, after the passage of the copy right bill, desired to pay an unusual compl ment to the American copyright league. order to celebrate the victory, and it deputed Count De Kenatroy to pin the crosses of the Legion De Honeur upon the breast of the gentle-men selected for this distinction, namely, Robert Underwood Johnson of the Century Magazine editorial staff, the sec-

retary of the American (author's) copy right league and of the joint executive copy right committee, which represented all the leagues which favored the copyright measure, and ex-Representative William R. Simonds, also a leader in the battle just won by the friends of the copyright. It was the original intention of the French govern-ment to include Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut in the list of gentlemen to be honored, but it is understood that after coming to this determination the French government was informed that the laws of the United States debarred a senator from receiving such a decoration, so Count De Kenatrov is also intrusted with conferring upon Senator Platt a handsome medal sion, which is a gift to the senator from Connecticut of the French literary socie-

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

On the Czar's Life Frustrated Last Monday-The Man Suspected Is Now in Prison.

London, April 7.—The Telegraph's cor-respondent at St. Petersburg says: An at-tempt was made on the czar's life n Monday, but the attempt was cieverly frustrated. It was Russian holiday and according to custom the czar and ezar ina went to review the imperial guards at their quarters opposite the palace of Grand Duke Nicholas. Invitations to the ceremony had been sent to extremely select and limited number of persons. A man with a sallow complexion and of Southern type took a place five paces distant from where the czar was to stand As the man continued to wear his overcoat he was requested to take it off, but declined on the ground that he was afraid of draughts. His refusal to remove his coat excited suspicion and he was again requested to take it off. This time he consented and he retired to an ante-room. He was immediately arrested and taken to prison when a revol-ver and a globule, supposed to contain polson was found in his pockets. His name is Shamerkin. He declares that the globule simply contains medicine. The police affect to have known of the plot connected with Gunsburg conspiracy, and watching for an assassin. and say they were

THE GOVERNMENT RESTS.

The Marlow Case Going Before the Jury. The Defense's Testimony. Special to the Gazette.

GRAHAM, TEX., April 7.—At the conclusion of George Marlow's cross examination this morning, the government rested. The defense then began and up to noon had examined four or five witnesses.

An Awful Sore

Flesh a Mass of Disease. Condition Hopeles Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

For three years I was almost crimbled with as awful sore leg from my knee down to my anothe skin was entirely gone, and the Besh wone mass of disease. Some physicalls procured to incurable. It had diminished above thing the size of the other, and I was in hopeless condition. After trying all kinds

HOW MY BACK ACHES! Back Ache, Klimey Pafus, and W.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC BAILWAY CO

anxious that the ambiguous situation should

The Great Showman Passes way at His Home at Bridgeport Conn. BRIDGEFORT, CONN., April 7 .- Barnun rested quietly yesterday and up to 10 o'clock last night was considered to be improving. At that time he was much worse and the doctor saw that he was sinki

and the doctor saw that he was sinker rapidly and at once advised Mrs. Barnun to notify her children. They were tel-graphed for and will arrive to-day. A midnight there was no perceptible chance He is conscious, but talks little. His death is believed to be only a question of a few hours. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., April 7.-Dr. C. C. Godfrey, who has been in attendance upon P. T. Barnum all night, said at 10 a m that the veteran showmun was fast declin-ing and that his death may be expected in a

few hours. BRIDGEPORT, CONS., 6:22 p. m .- P. T. Barnum is dead. New York, April 7.—Phineas T. Barnum the great showman, dted at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., at 6:20 o'clock to-night The announcement was given out It was stated in a typewriten announcement that the death of Mr. Barnum, while not catirely unexpected was not in any sense anticipated by his equal partner, J. A. Bailey. Mr. Barnum however, realized that at his advanced age he being over eighty years of age, his do mise might occur at almost any time.

was accordingly provided by their article of agreement that in case of the death of

either the show should go on as usual,

Bandarout, Conn., April 7.—During the period of Mr. Barnum's invalidism and online ment to the house, which began wenty-one weeks ago last Friday, they are been frequent fluctuations in his condition, from each of which he raised atthough in each instance. st, although in each insta ith slightly lowered vitality. The char r the worse which occurred last and however, was so much more pronot than the previous attacks had been that it convinced the attending physician that their patient had not maximore hours. After the attack which came upon him shortly before midnight Mr. Barnum suffered a good dead of min. He armed to reall the resilience. good deal of pair. He seemed to really that he could not live much longer and spore of his approaching end with calmness. Mr-Barnum remained at her husband's slore throughout the night. The slek min engaged in alternate spells of conversatio in which he showed his brain to be a clear as ever. Thus Mr. Barnum passethe hours until 4 o'clock this morning when he sank into a condition of stupor rather than a natural sleep. To arouse him from thi-state of unconsciousness was difficul. Thus matters went on until about 1 o closthis morning when he was again aroused as his mental facultles appeared to be brighter than at any time during several hours provious. Among the surrowing group | the room were Mrs. Barnum, Rev. L. | Fisher, pastor of the Universalist church Mrs. D. W. L. Thompson, his daughter Mrs. Clark of New York, a grandiaughter Miss May Reed, his niece; Mrs. W. li Bushtell of New York and her daughte and Clinton H. Zeley, his grandson and

in the dying man's chamber was deeply puthetic. Mr. Barnum was fully awak-and conscious, although his nearly exhausted physical powers made it impossible for him to tali. The affectionate messages conveyed with his cost to his weening attendants were more eyes to his weeping attendants were more o'clocir this afternoon Mr. Bar num sank into a comatose co-dition from which it was eviden. that there would be little hope of his again that there would be little hope of his again returning to consciousness. When the endically came, it was penceful and to all appearance painless. The physicians say Mr. Barnum had no organic disease whatever, the enfeebled heart action which had been apparent for the past few months being due to the gradual failure of his general mental powers, resulting from old age.

principal helr.
BRIDGEFORT, CONN., April 7.—The scene

In a general way Mr. Barnum has prescribed directions for his funeral. He wished it to be of a private character and unostentations. The funeral will be held

Friday afternoon in the North Congrega-